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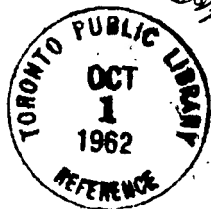
My friend

Mr. John McGill  
of Toronto

In memory of  
the pioneer days  
in Manitoba

Thomas W. Keske  
1909

July 6/  
1926



**Oh Canada!**

Oh Canada! Our heritage, our love,  
Thy worth we praise, all other lands  
above.  
From sea to sea throughout thy length,  
From Pole to Borderland,  
At Britain's side whate'er betide,  
unflinchingly we'll stand.  
With heart we sing, "God Save the  
King,"  
Guide Thou the Empire wide, do we  
implore,  
And prosper Canada, from shore to  
shore.

# THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING OF MANITOBA

THE KEYSTONE PROVINCE OF  
THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Situated in the Capital City  
—WINNIPEG—

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*Illustrated and described in this book*

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*Written and compiled by*  
THOMAS W. LESLIE  
B. M. LYNDON, ASSISTANT

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*Photographed by*  
ARTHUR PITCHER

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THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA  
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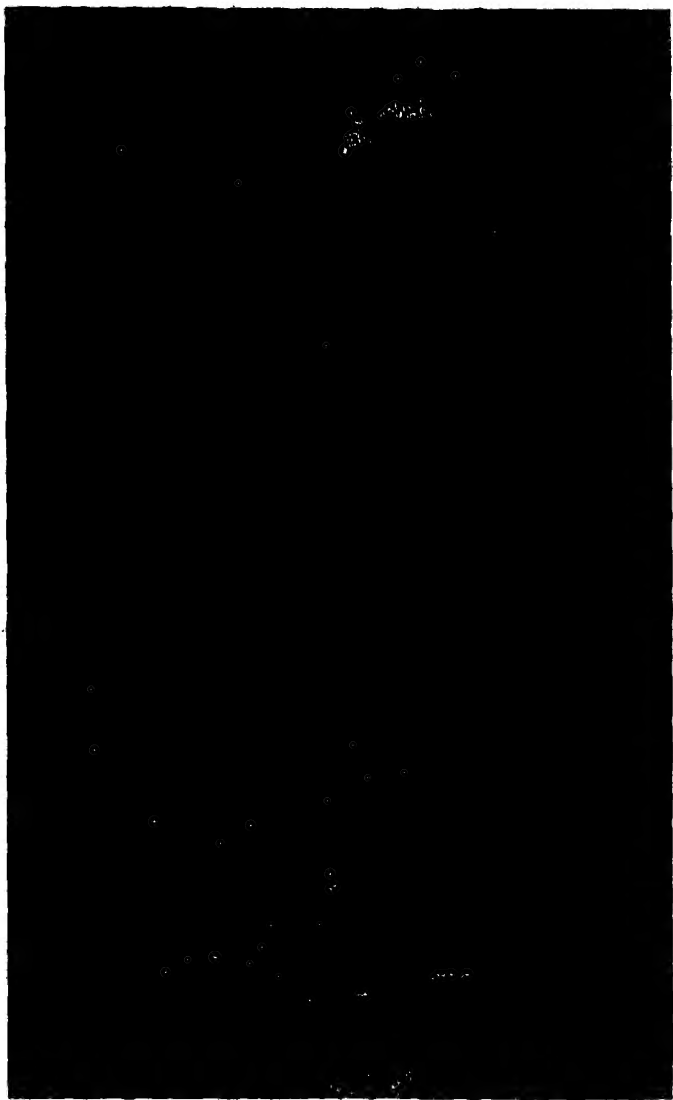
Hon. W. R. Clubb—Minister  
Douglas L. McLean—Deputy Minister

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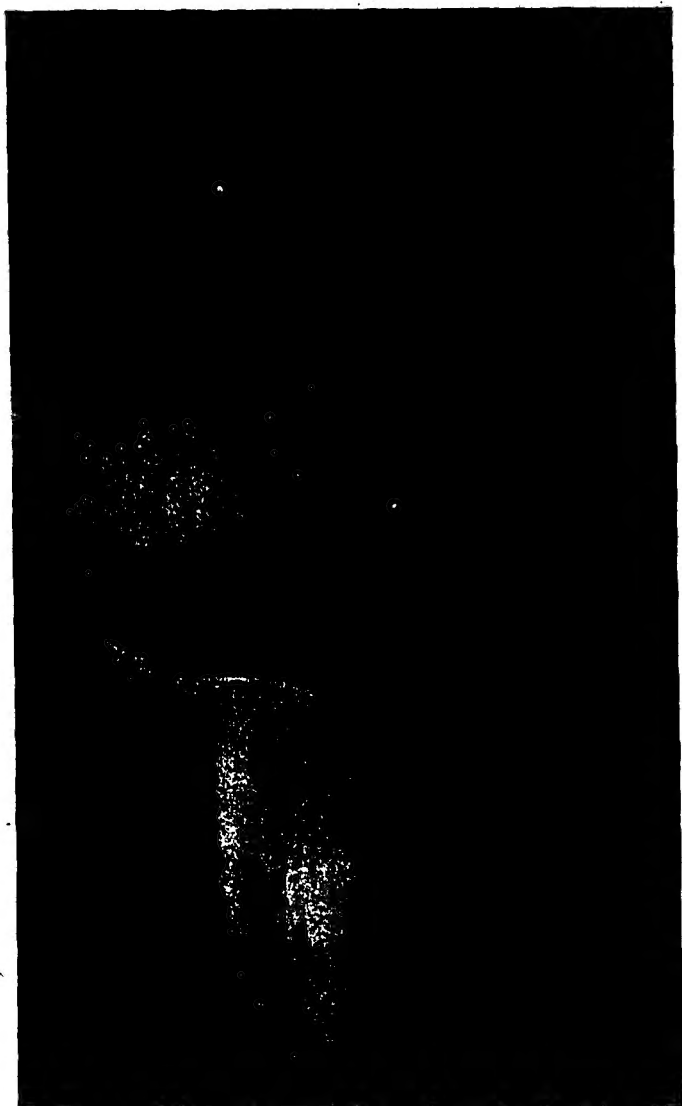
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THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA  
As Viewed from the North-West.

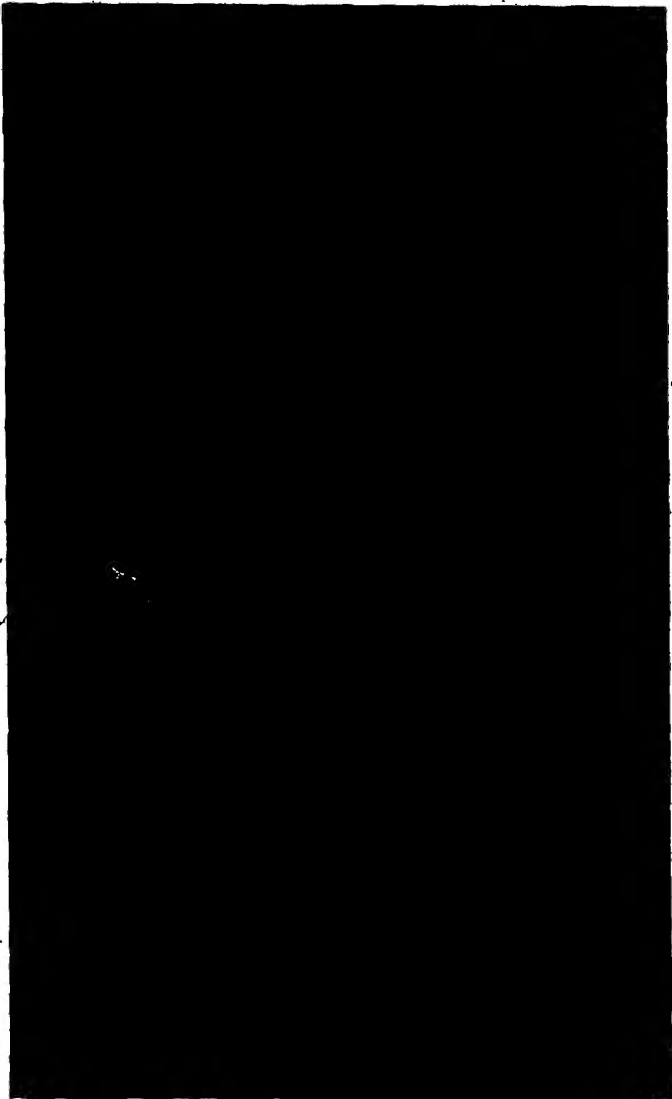


THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA  
As Viewed from the North East.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA  
As Viewed from the North.





THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA

*As Viewed from the South.*

# THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

## LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

This book is designed with two objects in view; first to call to your attention the many notable features in architecture, sculpture, paintings, furniture and furnishings in the Manitoba Legislative Building, situated in the Capital City: Winnipeg.

But the real objective hoped for in issuing the book, is that through the medium of this building you will be impressed with the advance that has been made in this Western Canada in the past thirty to fifty years.

THIS BUILDING STANDS AS A SYMBOL OF FAITH AND  
BELIEF IN THE FUTURE GREATNESS OF THE GREAT WEST

Manitoba offers to the intelligent and industrious settler on the land the certainty of his making himself independent and prosperous. It also offers many opportunities for the investment of capital.

The expansion and permanency of agriculture are assured in an area so fundamentally rich in agricultural resources as Manitoba is. Many districts are ready for more intensive farming by many thousands more of mixed farmers than are now prospering in the Province.

In addition to its great prairie area, Manitoba has in its northern regions, which are for the most part wooded, mighty rivers with many hydro-electric power sites. An outstanding feature of Manitoba's development at the present time is the progress which is being made in the northern mineralized areas, which are rich in deposits of gold, copper, lead, silver, zinc, tungsten and other metals. From the northern lakes in the Province come great supplies of fresh and frozen fish, and from the northern wilds large quantities of valuable furs.

Manitoba has hundreds of miles frontage on Hudson Bay, the great inland sea which, with the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, will afford the natural outlet for Western grain and cattle to the markets on the other side of the Atlantic.

\* \* \* \*

A little more than fifty years ago, this whole country from the Great Lakes, 430 miles to the east of Winnipeg, and out to the Pacific coast, 1250 miles to the west, was nothing but a vast fur preserve, which from 1670 to 1870 was under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company.

A little more than fifty years ago Fort Garry, a Hudson's Bay Company trading post at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers had a population of 215, while today under the name Winnipeg, it has over 280,000.

A few years ago Rudyard Kipling visited Winnipeg and said "The visions that your old men saw years ago, I saw translated today into stone and brick and concrete. Dreams that your young men have dreamed I saw accepted as the ordinary facts of every-day life, and they will in turn give place to vaster and more far-reaching imaginations. This record of unsurpassed achievements, and my admiration of it, is as keen as my envy."

## THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The people of this day are reaping what those pioneers, those dreamers, those men of vision saw, and seeing, worked to make their dreams come true so that the doubters would be convinced and this country come to the fulfilment of its destiny, and become THE BREADBASKET OF THE WORLD.

Less than fifty years ago the first shipment of Manitoba wheat went out of this country, it was considered to be a great achievement, and the quantity was 857 bushels. In 1924 over 400 million bushels were sent out from the West, and only about twenty per cent of the land is yet touched.

"Manitoba Hard," the name under which Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat is sold commands a premium in the markets of the world.

Our opportunity is coming to feed the world from the produce of our lands throughout this Western country.

Our cousins of the United States of America will very shortly be buyers of wheat instead of sellers.

Eastern countries, formerly exclusive eaters of rice are fast being converted to the use of flour from wheat.

We have the soil, none richer anywhere in the world, and the wheat we grow is classed as the world's best.

Less than fifty years ago there was not a mile of railway in this whole country, today Winnipeg is the centre of two of the greatest railway systems in the world and the country is grid-ironed with lines to handle the enormous wheat traffic.

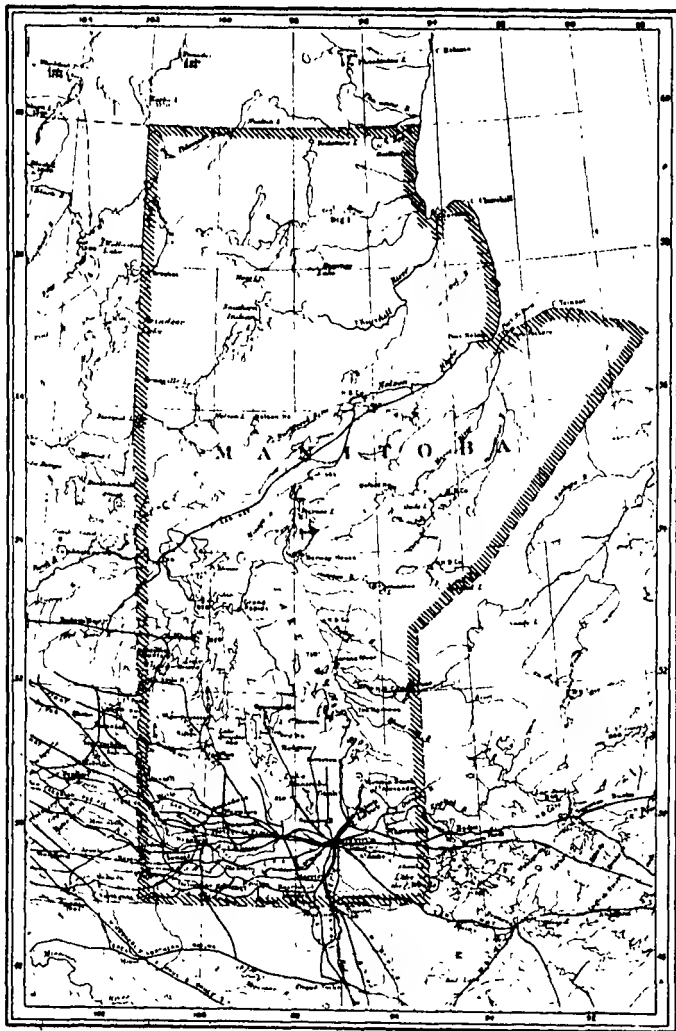
Winnipeg has the lowest rate on electric power of any place on the continent today, and the system is being extended to cover the Province.

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ALL THIS—DONE IN LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS.

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Who can measure the ultimate greatness of this Western country? Another fifty years, yes, the next twenty-five years will see immense progress made.



### MANITOBA

In 1870 the Province was created and admitted to the Canadian Federation. It has an area of 251,832 square miles, 761 miles from north to south and 287 from east to west, the acreage is 14,600,058. It is usually called the prairie province but it can claim to be a maritime one, as it has ocean ports on Hudson's Bay through which our wheat will eventually go to Europe. Its agricultural possibilities are well known. The fertility of the soil is practically unlimited and while the fame of this country rests on the quality and quantity of its wheat, yet we now are sending beef cattle, winter fed in the open, to England, where they top the market. Manitoba bred horses and cattle are prize winners at all Eastern and International shows. Manitoba dairy products are A-1 in quality and are being exported in ever increasing quantities. Mixed farming with the corresponding advantages that accrue is rapidly taking its rightful place in the Province. But, while being Agriculturists is our first aim in life, it must not be lost to mind that this Province has great resources in furs and in fish, in timber, pulpwood and minerals and our rivers supply water for power without limit. Co-operative marketing, with Government assistance, assures the farmer of the full value of his product. Good roads, schools, churches, telephones, radio, newspapers, mail delivery—all the advantages of the most modern civilization are established. Write to PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for further information and literature.

# THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA, CANADA, 1925

HIS HONOR SIR JAMES AIKINS.  
*Lieutenant-Governor*

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## MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

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THE HONORABLE JOHN BRACKEN,  
*Premier, President of The Executive Council and Provincial Treasurer.*

THE HONORABLE R. W. CRAIG, K.C.,  
*Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones.*

THE HONORABLE W. R. CLUBB,  
*Minister of Public Works.*

THE HONORABLE CHARLES CANNON,  
*Minister of Education and Minister of Public Welfare.*

THE HONORABLE ALBERT PREFONTAINE,  
*Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Provincial Lands  
Commissioner and Railways Commissioner.*

THE HONORABLE D. L. McLEOD,  
*Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Utilities Commissioner.*



### THE DOMINION OF CANADA

From the Atlantic to the Pacific. "A Mari Usque Ad Mare." From Sea to Sea. Ten Provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon. The Provinces were united in 1867 and the name finally chosen was decided by one of the Fathers of Confederation reading the 72nd Psalm: "He shall have Dominion also from Sea to Sea and from the River unto the ends of the earth." **MANITOBA IS THE KEYSTONE PROVINCE**—In Canada's history, national development and commerce, Manitoba is the middle link. Here east and west join hands to work for the good of

**THE DOMINION OF CANADA and THE WELFARE OF HUMANITY.**

## THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The map on the opposite page shows clearly the splendid position that CANADA occupies.

CANADA, the brightest gem in the diadem of the British Empire, rich in everything that should go into the making of a great nation, requires only the careful thought and management that such a wonderful heritage demands in order to give the right results.

The Provinces stretched across the country from ocean to ocean were linked together in 1867 under the name of THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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MANITOBA—"The Land of the Great Spirit," was brought into the Confederation in 1870.

It only needs a glance at the map to see the strategic position that our Province of Manitoba holds.

Well might Lord Dufferin, as far back as 1877, with prophetic vision, call Manitoba the "KEYSTONE PROVINCE OF THE DOMINION."

Look at the situation: the natural channel through which all the traffic of this great western country must eventually flow on its way to the European markets and by which European goods will be returned to us in payment.

Our own ocean ports on Hudson's Bay give the shortest routes to Europe.

Winnipeg, our Capital City, is less than 700 miles from Port Nelson (formerly York Factory) on Hudson's Bay.

The Hudson's Bay Railway is working "On to the Bay." This will give us our natural outlet, and working against nature means an eternal struggle, but work with her and success is certain.

"You cannot check Manitoba," said Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the Fathers of Confederation, during the stormy times in the eighties, over railway monopoly in this country.

---

The natural resources of this country of ours are boundless, land for grain growing and cattle raising, pulpwood, timber and minerals, with water power illimitable, white power—Electricity—cheaper than any place in the world and all waiting for people of the right type, workers, capable willing workers, who will assist in the development of our country.

The last fifty years was used by our cousins south of the line to settle and develop their country. It is done and now it is our day.

This is *our fifty years*.

"*You cannot check Manitoba.*"

# THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

## *Architecture*

"All architecture is one vast symbolism,—symbolism controlled and expressive of structure.

"The forms of architecture represent the greatest and most important attempt of mankind to make its own creations, independent of any image or likeness afforded by visible nature."

—H. HEATHCOTE STATHAM.

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"Architecture is the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatsoever use, that the sight of them contributes to his mental health, power and pleasure.

"Therefore, when we build, let us think that we build for ever. Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come, when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, 'See this our Fathers did for us.'"

—JOHN RUSKIN.

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"Architecture has its political uses, public buildings being the ornament of a country, it establishes a nation, draws people and commerce, makes a people love their native country."

—SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.



# THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

was designed by

**Frank Worthington Simon, F.R.I.B.A.**

**Liverpool, England.**

---

In a competition open to all Architects practising in the British Empire, sixty-seven designs were submitted.

A committee presided over by Mr. Leonard Stokes, F.R.I.B.A., who is a Past President of the Royal Institute of British Architects selected the plans by Mr. Simon.

The Building as completed under Mr. Simon's guiding hand is a monument to his ability as an Architect, as according to competent authorities it is a masterpiece of architecture and is not surpassed by anything of its kind on this continent.

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It is a matter for comment by those who visit this building, and are interested in such things, that the dignity of design and proportions of the furniture and the harmony of tone color in the furnishings of the various rooms make it quite out of the ordinary.

A noted Chicago Architect who was here two years ago said, "to my eyes your furniture is not expensive looking and in that is its chief charm.

"Usually buildings of this type are overfurnished and overdone in every way, but here the simplicity of the designs and the quiet restful color note throughout the whole furnishing scheme make your building decidedly unique.

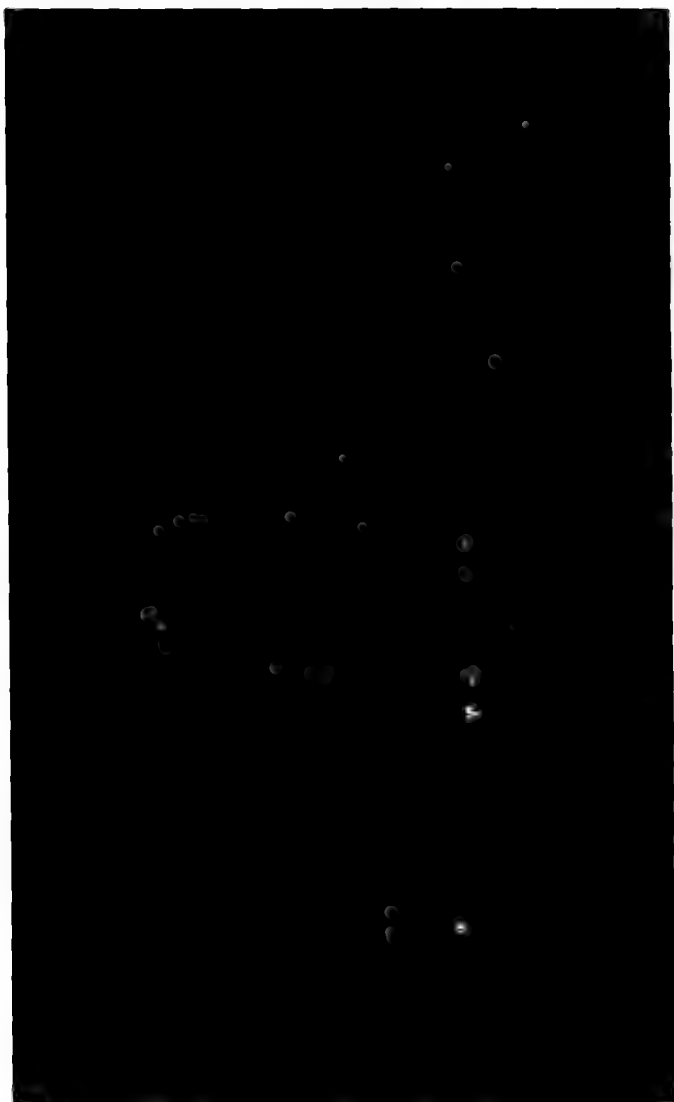
"My opinion is, that it is one of the few buildings of this kind that I have seen that is correctly furnished and the small amount expended in achieving such results is even more unique."

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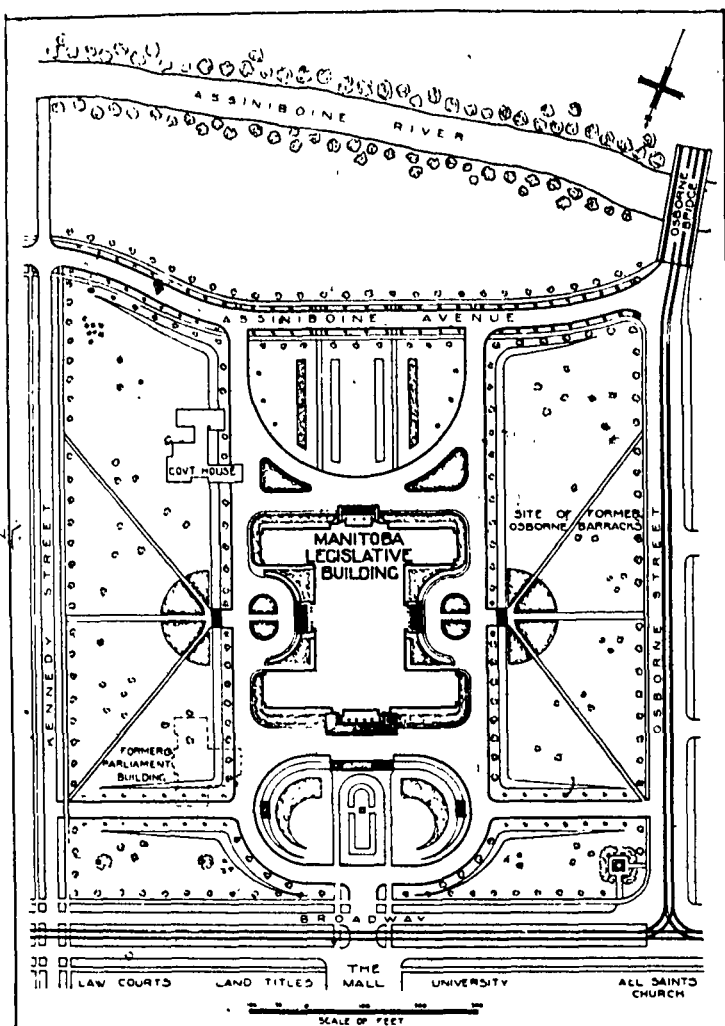
Literally thousands of opinions along the line of the one quoted above, from noted Architects, Artists, and visitors are written into our VISITORS' RECORD BOOK.

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The Building was formally opened on July 15th, 1920, the 50th Anniversary of the Province, which was admitted to the Confederation on July 15th, 1870.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, WINNIPEG, CANADA  
As Seen at Night.



The plan shown above gives a clear idea as to the grounds upon which the building is located and will also serve to show the general form or layout of the building itself which is 328 feet from north to south and 337 feet from east to west. The Bronze Boy on the dome holds a torch which is 255 feet above ground level. The plan shows also the location of Government House, the Lieutenant-Governor's official residence, built in 1880, and shows, too, the site of the old Legislative building erected in 1880 and razed in 1919. Fort Osborne built in 1870 occupied the western side of the grounds. The whole plot contains about 30 acres, bounded on the south by the Assiniboine River, with Broadway on the north, Kennedy street on the east and Osborne street on the west.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—North Portico.**

This Portico, of noble dimensions, consists of six fluted columns with Ionic Capitals, supporting an entablature, terminating in a Pediment enclosing a tympanum group in high relief, by Albert Hodge, of England. This group, which presents an allegory pictured in stone portraying the development of Manitoba, is described on the next page. On the lawn in front of the building is the seated figure of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, 1837—1901. This is by Sir George Frampton, of England.



## THE PEDIMENT

This group symbolises an ideal on which a Nation is being built and embraces the whole of the Dominion of Canada, even as all Canadians should do in thought and action, if we purpose to grow as a Nation, in the spirit of the motto of Canada: "A Mari Usque Ad Mare"—"From Sea to Sea."

At the east end a nautical steering wheel denotes the Atlantic, while away to the west a hand holds Neptune's trident, representing the Pacific Ocean.

In the centre is Manitoba, "The Keystone Province." There she sits with the victors' staves across her knees, in the position of authority. In the noon-day sunshine she faces the north, where her untapped resources are waiting to provide many of the commodities necessary for her development.

Turning again to the east, we see a reclining figure, the "Contented man" quite satisfied, with no thought of moving. But near at hand is the Spirit of Progress typified by a woman, who appeals to him to arise and go to Manitoba, the land of promise and opportunity in order to realize his own possibilities and to join in work for the betterment of humanity.

Next is a female figure "Europa" leading the bull, suggesting the migration of many people of Europe to this land of hope, to participate in the fulfilment of its destiny.

In the place of honor on Manitoba's right hand is the group, the Man, Woman and Child, signifying the family, the vital unit in the social structure. In assigning this favored position to the family, Manitoba proclaims that her first consideration will always be the welfare of humanity, in the realization of which rests her true advancement.

At the extreme right the two figures with arms entwined, one holding an urn from which water flows, symbolize the Red and the Assiniboine rivers.

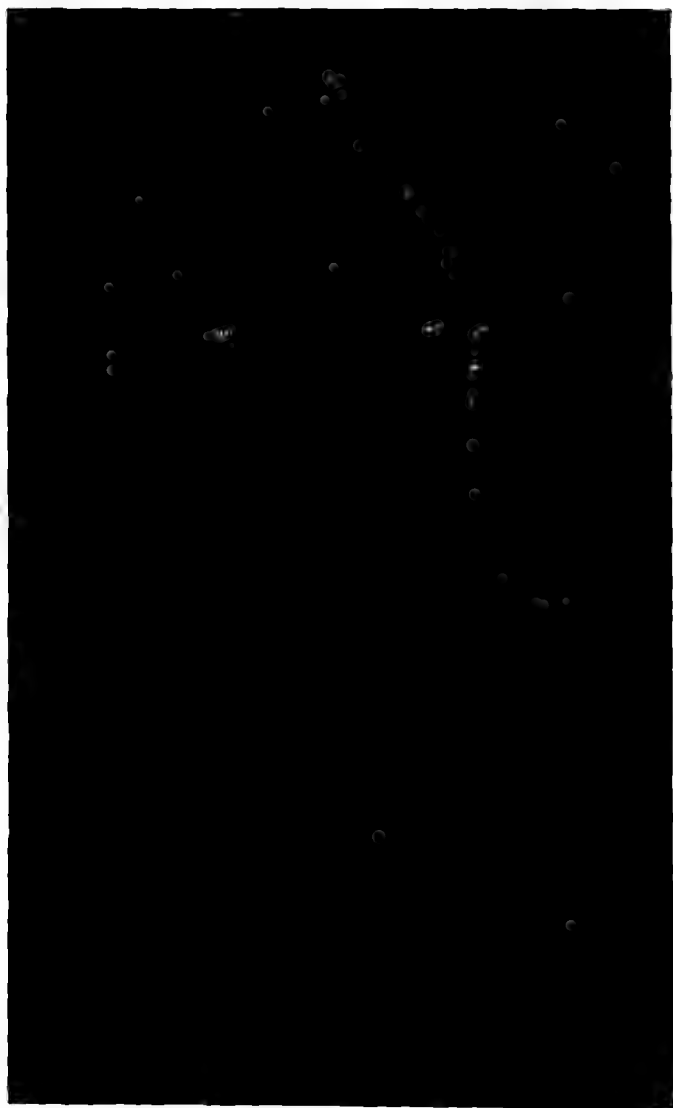
Next we have a plow, drawn by a team of powerful horses, driven by a muscular male figure, and through these we acknowledge Mother Earth as the fruitful benefactress of man and that labor provides the means by which her bounty is obtained.

Thus by the tiller of the soil are the fruits of the earth produced and, as shown by the next group of figures, delivered to Manitoba for distribution, in keeping with her policy of working for the welfare of humanity.

## THE SPHINX

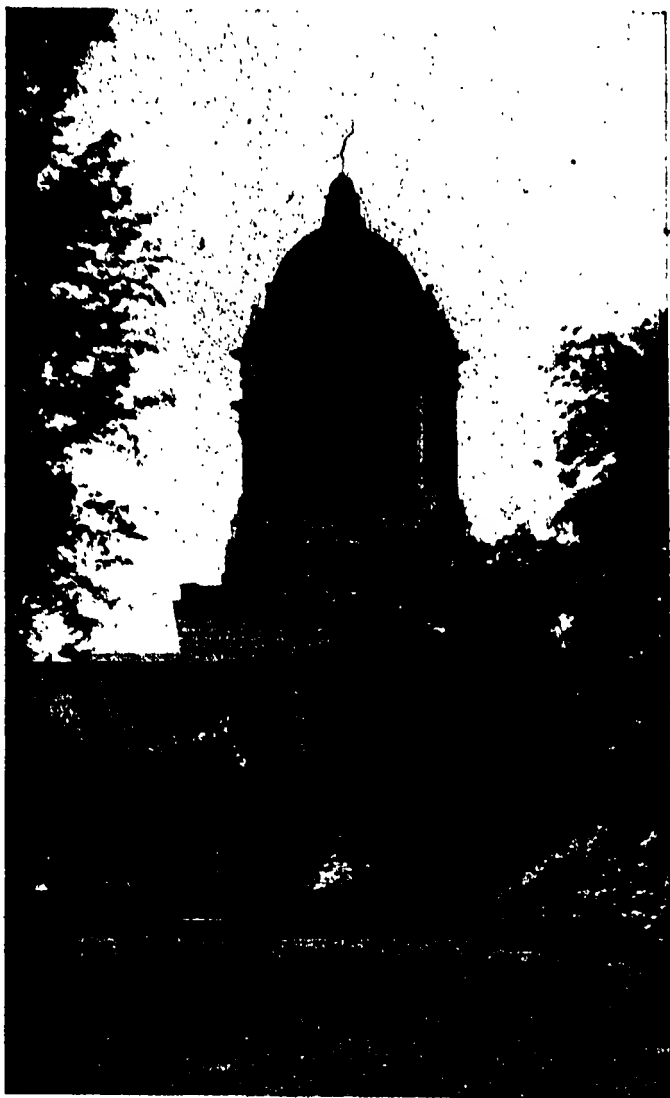
On either side of the Pediment is a huge Sphinx, which puts to us the age-long riddle of the universe, the solution of which means abundant life, the failure to solve which means destruction.



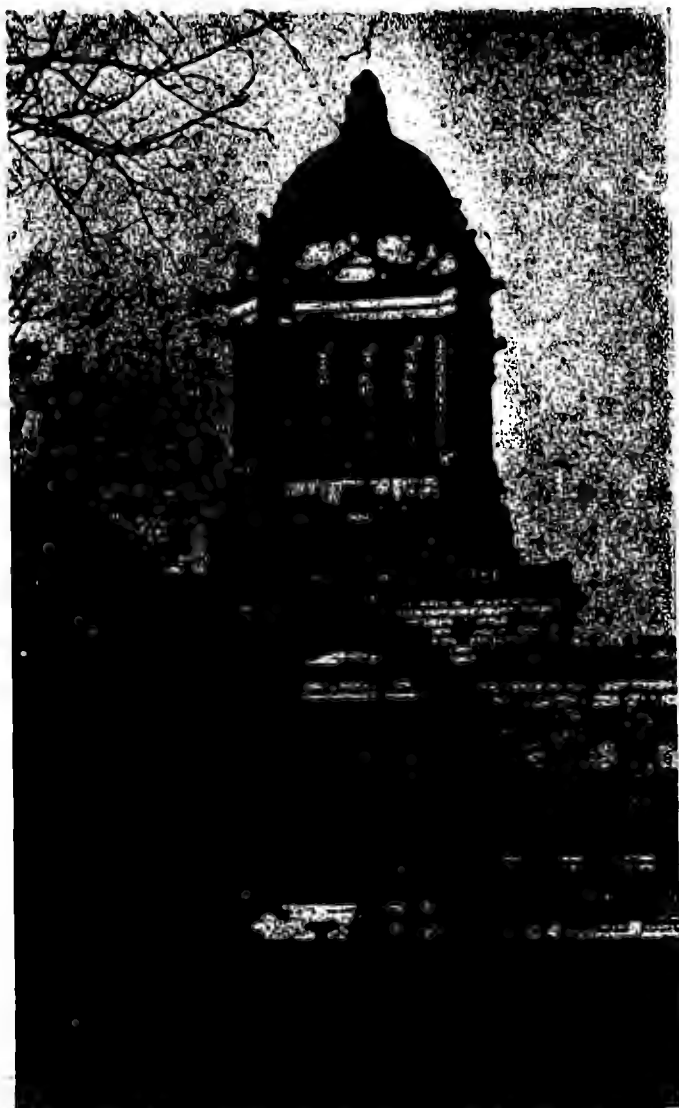


**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—South Portico.**

The southern entrance faces on Assiniboine Avenue and the grounds slope gently toward the Assiniboine River which joins with the Red River about half a mile further east and the waters from the far west and from the south unite and flow on through Winnipeg and St. Boniface, past old Fort Douglas, old Kildonan, St. Andrews, Lower Fort Garry, and Selkirk until about fifty miles further north they empty into Lake Winnipeg.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome**  
View of the dome from the east as seen over the tree tops.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Eastern Portico.**

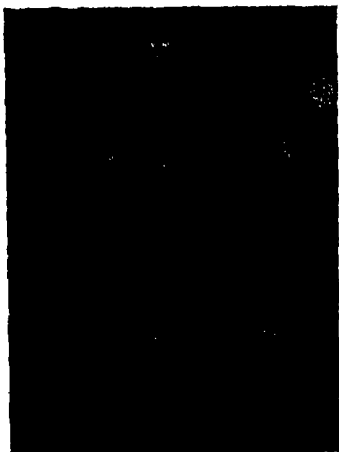
Two pairs of fluted columns with carved Ionic Capitals support a Pediment with a plain tympanum and above on the parapet is a symbolic group sculptured in stone, typifying the spirit of WAR. A coffer surmounted by a military drum is supported by two figures, one representing a North American Indian and the other is a warlike helmeted figure. Flanking the entrance are statues of LaVerendrye, The Explorer, and Lord Selkirk, The Colonizer.





**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Western Portico.**

Two pairs of fluted columns with carved Ionic Capitals support a Pediment with a plain tympanum and above on the parapet is a symbolic group sculptured in stone, typifying the spirit of *PEACE*. A coffer surmounted by a Crown is supported by two female figures. Flanking the entrance are statues of General Wolfe, The Hero of Quebec, and Lord Dufferin, who foretold our destiny.



#### SIEUR DE LA VERENDRYE—1738

Pierre Rene Gaultier de Varennes was the first white man to explore this western country. He built the Red fort (Fort Rouge) at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers on the point of land on the south side of the Assiniboine. The name Fort Rouge is now applied to the whole district south of the river in the City of Winnipeg.



#### LORD SELKIRK—1812

Thomas Douglas of Red river fame, located settlers in 1812, along the Red river on land, some of which is now within the boundaries of the City of Winnipeg. It is due to his untiring and unselfish efforts in the face of terrific opposition that secured to Canada this whole western country. The services he rendered his country can, in no way, be over estimated.

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Flanking the eastern entrance are statues of heroic size, carved from blocks of Bedford stone, as above, to the memory of these men who gave their lives to the opening up of this great western country.

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LA VERENDRYE

THE EXPLORER

SELKIRK

THE COLONIZER



**GENERAL WOLFE—1759**

Major-General James Wolfe, the Hero of Quebec died victorious on the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th in the year 1759 A.D., in a battle which was the turning point in Canadian history. A monument was raised to his memory in Westminster Abbey.



**LORD DUFFERIN—1877**

Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, who was the third Governor-General of Canada from 1872 to 1878, was the first Governor-General to visit the West. In a speech made in Winnipeg in 1877 he said "Manitoba is destined to be the keystone of a mighty arch of sister provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

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At the western entrance on either side of the steps are statues of heroic size carved as above from blocks of Bedford stone, to the memory of these men, whose names will ever live in the pages of Canadian history.

---

**WOLFE**

**THE HERO OF QUEBEC.**

**DUFFERIN**

**THE MAN OF VISION.**



#### THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Tower and Dome.

This rises in five distinct stages 170 feet above the roof which is about 70 feet from ground level and over all is The Golden Bronze Figure—Eternal Youth—The Spirit of Enterprise. The first stage is 23 feet, the second is 25 feet, and at the third stage, 118 feet above ground, is a floor level, with a parapet around which is a walk. The fourth stage, the Colonnade, the main feature of the tower, rising 32 feet above the third, is really a classical building in itself, consisting of twenty-four columns with carved Capitals surmounted by a complete entablature (architrave, frieze and a projecting cornice), relieved by an effective dentil course, again surmounted by a parapet with carved urns at the centre of each face, and at each corner are groups of statuary representing Agriculture, Art, Industry and Science. By Mr. Bernie Rhind, R.A., Edinburgh, Scotland.



AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY



ART



SCIENCE

#### AGRICULTURE—ART—INDUSTRY—SCIENCE

These groups of statuary are at the corners of the Tower as shown on the last page and above these the Dome rises, terminating in a cupola, at about 240 feet above grade level. Surmounting the cupola is a youthful figure in golden bronze shown in the pose of a runner, who carries in his right hand a torch and on his left arm a sheaf of wheat. This figure is 13 feet 6 inches high and typifies

"ETERNAL YOUTH"

"THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE"



**LINKING THE AGES—WHERE EAST MEETS WEST**

Prone on the parapet of the Manitoba Legislative Building, Winnipeg, the Ancient Sphinx, with inscrutable eyes, looks down on a modern City.

## THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The picture on the opposite page completes the series covering the exterior of the building.

Next in order comes the interior and it is well to enter the building through the North Portico on the Broadway front so that the scenes will unfold in their proper sequence, and if looked at with an understanding eye and mind they will leave a never to be forgotten series of pictures stamped upon the tablets of the memory.

BUT it is written; "Of what use are a thousand eyes, if the mind be blind"!

Many people enter this building, pass through the vestibule pictured on the next page without a glance at its impressive beauty, cross over the corridor shown on page thirty-two into the Grand Staircase Hall, give a casual look round and then say to the doorman on duty "What is there to see in this building?"

The answer should be; Look about you. On every side are scenes that, were you to visit them in Europe, would cause you to write home about the buildings to be seen abroad and this building is here in our own City of Winnipeg in our own Province of Manitoba.

\* \* \* \* \*

The interior as well as the exterior walls are built from Manitoba limestone, and regarding this feature, Professor R. C. Wallace, Geologist of Manitoba University, writes, "The peculiar markings in the stone attract a great deal of attention. They lend dignity and variety to the stone when used in such massive proportions as are seen in this great structure."

The markings have apparently been formed by the trace of seaweeds, which flourished in the seas of those ancient times in which also lived seashelled animals of large size, coral and other types, shells of which are still to be seen in the stone blocks of the building. The seaweeds were covered over by the broken limestone material and decayed, leaving their impress, thus giving the tapestry-like designs stamped into the stone.

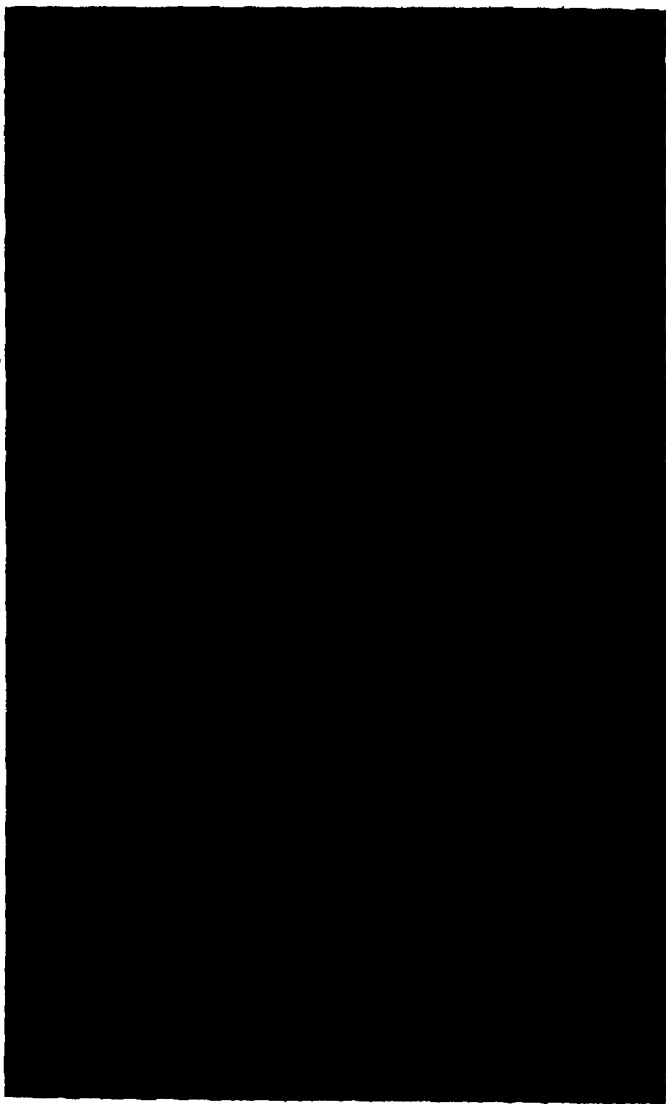
Among geologists there is a general agreement that this Manitoba limestone ranks as the best limestone in the Dominion of Canada as a material of architectural beauty when used in buildings of the massive character of our Legislative Building.

It has been used in this country from the times of the earliest settlements and in the upbuilding of the City of Winnipeg, also in many eastern cities and westward to the coast, and has thus proved its value as a building stone of permanence as well as beauty."

The stone for this building was taken from the quarries near Tyndall, about 27 miles east of Winnipeg.

Now turn to the next page and enter

### THE BUILDING.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Vestibule.**

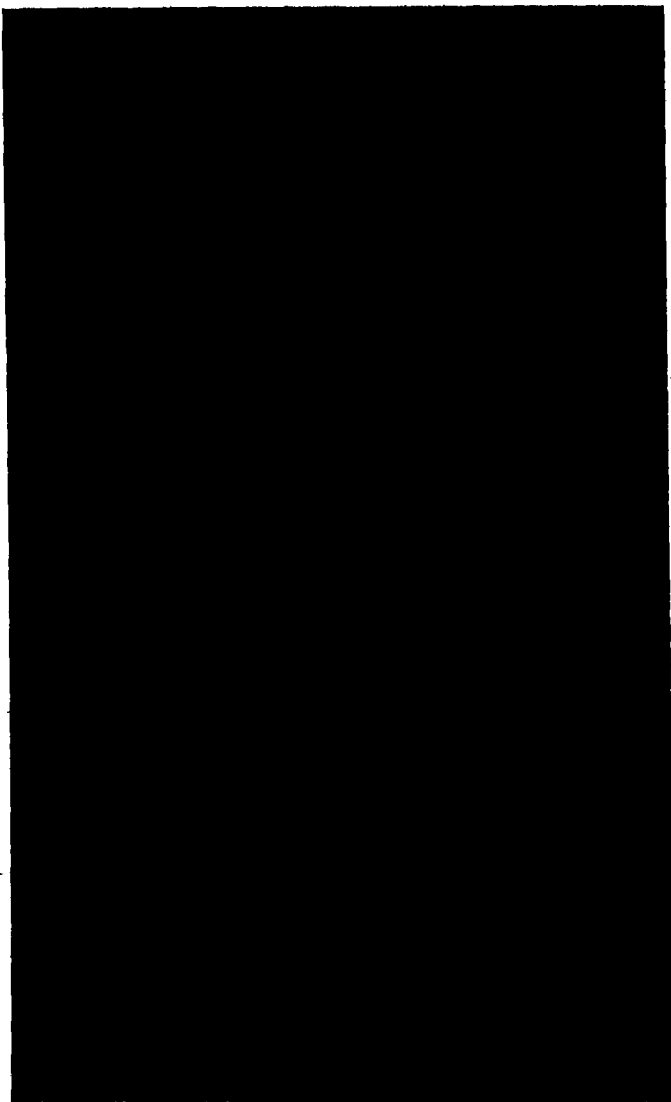
This very impressive Ante-Chamber is walled completely with Manitoba limestone and its rich creamy tone color and fossil markings show to great advantage. Geologists tell us that it has taken nature from forty to sixty millions of years to weave this peculiar tapestry-like design into the stone as it was forming under the pressure of the ages.





**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Vestibule.**

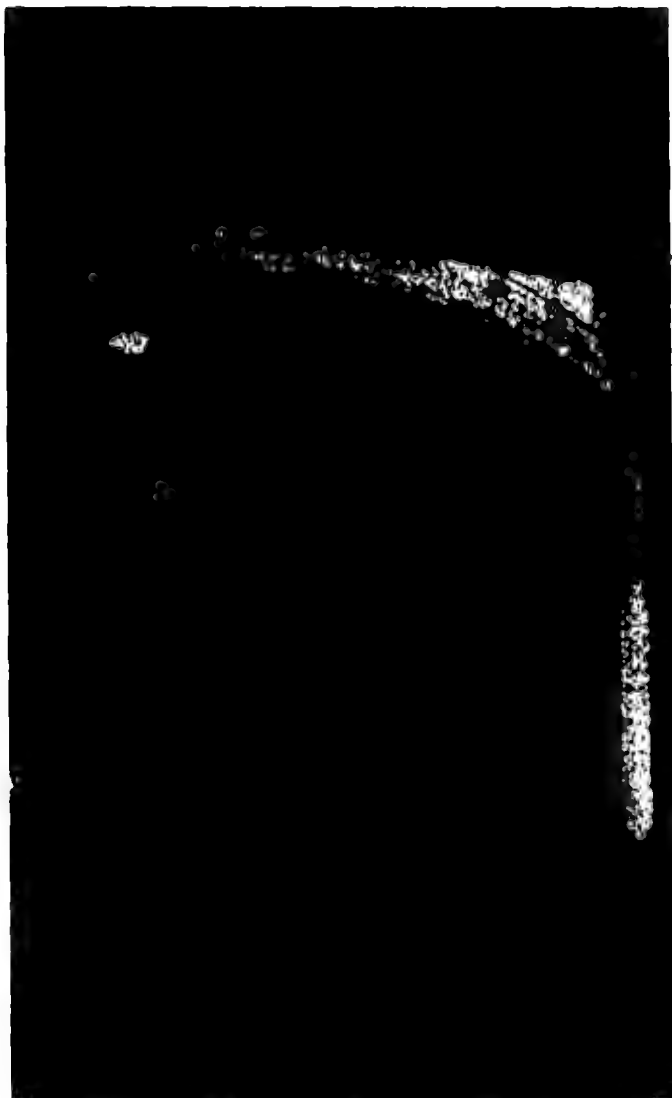
The floor is laid with grey Tennessee marble slabs, relieved by diamonds of black Vermont marble, all in dull-polished finish. Between the columns on either side of the arch are benches in Italian marble.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Vestibule.**

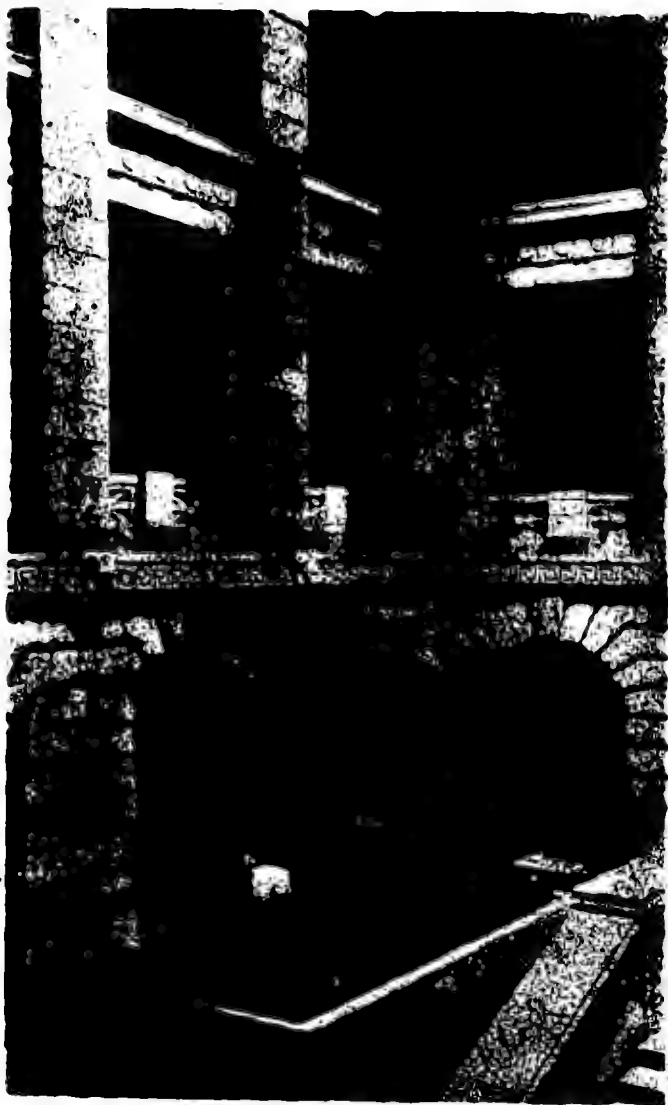
Looking through the Arches across the corridor you catch the first glimpse of the Grand Staircase Hall and in the foreground standing on massive stone pedestals are seen **THE BISON—**

**THE EMBLEM OF MANITOBA.**



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Vestibule.**

**From the vestibule you cross the corridor into the classic perfection of the Grand Staircase Hall, with its massive limestone columns and arches, the bronze Bison and the Italian marble staircase.**



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Grand Staircase Hall.**

As you pass under the Arch into the Hall, pause for a moment, look up the staircase and your attention will be held by the Brangwyn mural painting which is in the Dome Rotunda immediately over the door of the Assembly Chamber. It is pictured and a reading of it given on pages 46 and 47 in this book.



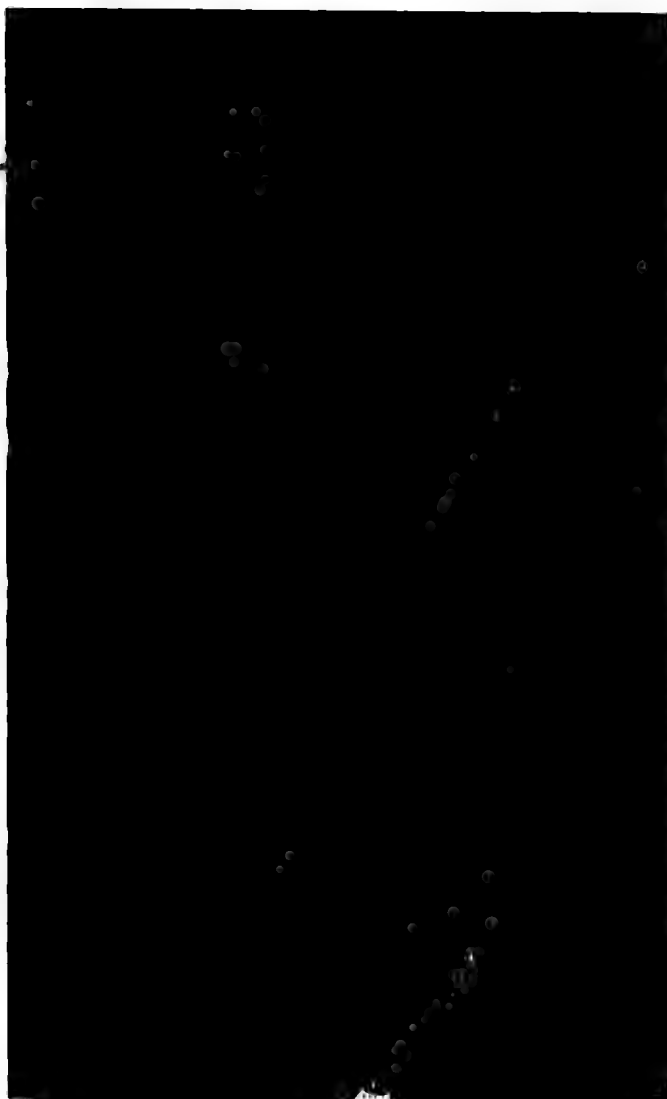
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Grand Staircase Hall.**

The walls of this finely proportioned Hall are of our own Manitoba fossil-marked limestone and on the first, second and third floors, arches open through on all sides to the corridors. The general effect of this arrangement is that of galleries surrounding the Hall, giving a feeling of spaciousness which makes it a proper setting for MANITOBA'S EMBLEM—THE BISON—IN BRONZE.



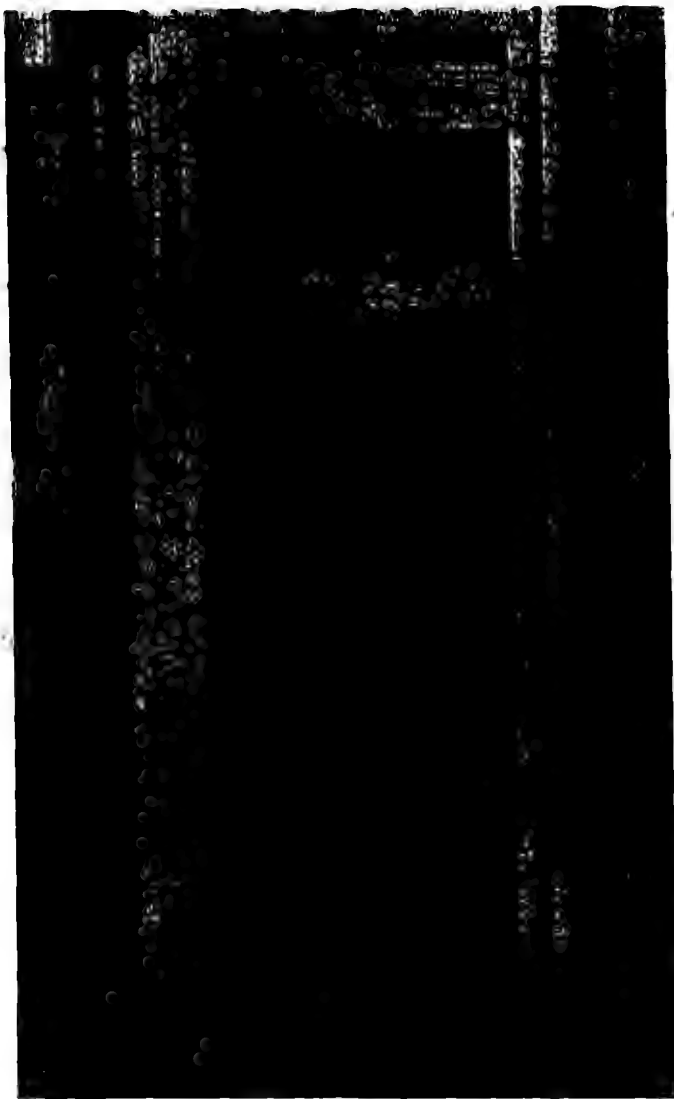
THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Grand Staircase Hall.

On stone pedestals flanking the staircase stand two Bison, sculptured in bronze by Gardet of Paris. The staircase is a combination of Manitoba limestone and Italian marble and rises in easy gradients to the second floor. The floor of the hall is in pink Tennessee marble with a surround of the same kind of marble but of a much darker shade, inlaid with stripes of black Vermont marble and at intervals are diamonds of Verde Antique.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Grand Staircase Hall.

At the second floor level is a cornice with a Greek frieze of key border relieved with a lion's head at regular intervals, the model for this frieze being an ancient Greek fragment dating from the Golden Age of sculpture. Surrounding this floor is a stone and marble balustrade of classic design with pedestals between the columns each surmounted by an antique Pompeian bronze green lamp.



#### THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Caryatides

At the top of the Grand Rotonde it is well to turn and contemplate the impressive dignity of the Entrance Hall, and in doing this your attention will be drawn to the statues of four female figures, carved in stone, supporting the cornice of the north wall at the third floor level. These figures carved from models supplied by the late Albert Hodge, R.A., of London, England, being copied from one of the finest examples of architecture by the Ancient Greeks. This motif is not very common in Greek art, it being regarded probably as an artistic error, to make a statue bear a weight which the human frame would be incapable of supporting.



The south portico of the Erechtheum, a temple in Athens usually called the "Porch of Maidens" is conceded to be the finest illustration of the skill of the Greek in handling this feature of architecture, and several stories are told with regard to the origin of the name Caryatides and the adoption of these figures into Grecian architecture.

One of these relates that after the battle of Thermopylae, the people of Caryae revolted and went over to the Persian invaders. After the defeat of the Persians the allied Greeks captured the city, slew all the men, carried the women away into captivity, and to commemorate this, female figures were afterwards used in architecture and so designed as to represent the dress of the women of Caryae and perpetuate their disgrace. Hence the name Caryatidae or Caryatides.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is a far cry from 480 B.C. to this day of Christendom, but here these figures stand, mute witnesses of the flight of time. Strong and well proportioned, lightly draped, crowned with palm and laurel garlands, awaiting the touch of the magic wand that will awaken them to life, they carry scrolls, and also keys that may unlock the buried secrets of the past. These helpless victims of the gods of war, their loved ones slain, their homes destroyed, were borne away as the victors' spoils and ever after doomed to stand and grace the temples of their captors.

### The Porch of Maidens

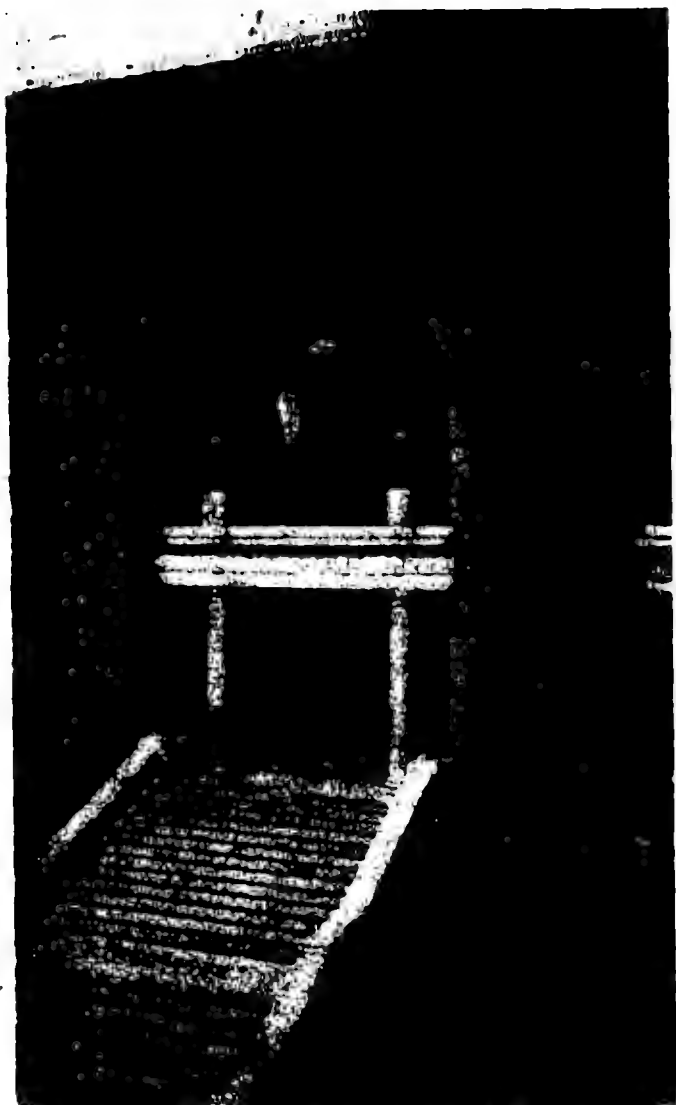
And slowly, as they stood and watched, before them passed the glory that was Greece. They saw that mighty pagan temple, the Erechtheum, which they adorned, before it fell in ruins, used as a Christian church and then as a Turkish harem.

Then for a time in other halls they stood and watched the rise to splendor and the fall, of Rome, that mighty empire, built, sustained, and destroyed by force of arms.

They stood and watched the birth of Christianity and listened to the gospel of the "Brotherhood of Man" and through the long dark ages following, when doubt, intolerance, superstition and suppression of free thought ruled supreme.

And then before their gaze appeared the present industrial era, and watching they saw it grow and with Self-Interest at the wheel roll onward to the grand climax, WAR, THE GREAT WAR, the wildest orgy of death and destruction history has yet recorded.

And here, in this new land, that gave birth to a new nation, baptized in the tears and blood of the Great War, we find them standing in this Legislative Hall and before them, in vivid, flaming colors, are portrayed some phases of that terrific struggle. Here, they watch and wait, for the dawn of that new day which is the dream and hope of all who have the Welfare of Humanity at heart. That day, when the Brotherhood of Man is established in the world and the arts of Peace supersede the arts of War.



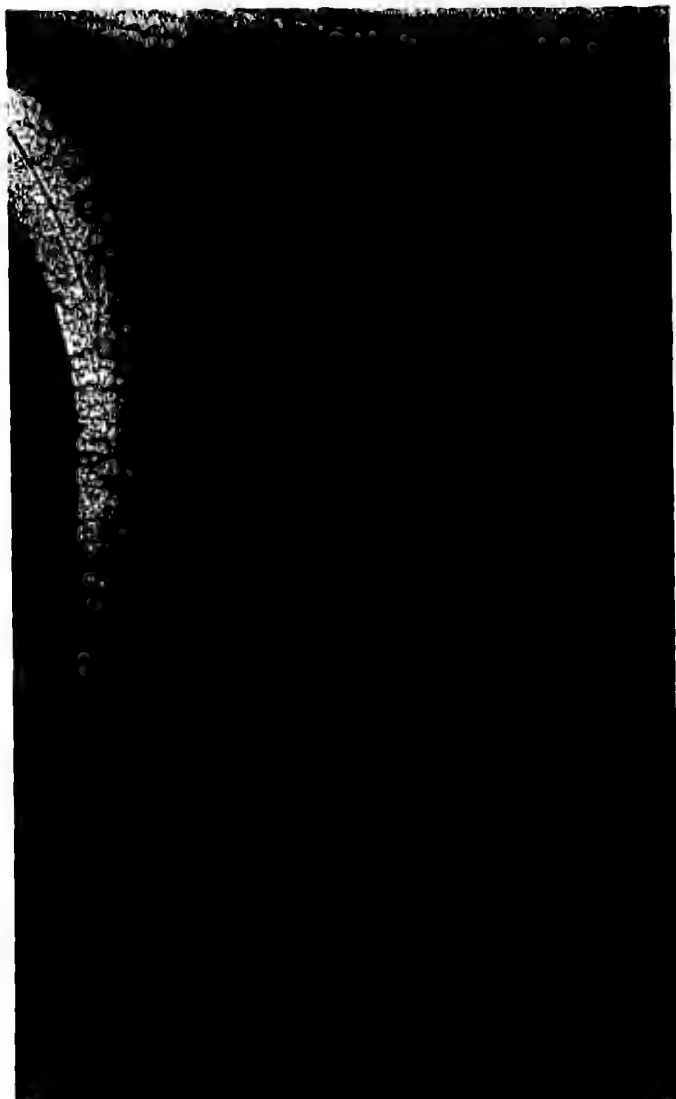
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Grand Staircase Hall.**

Ascend the staircase, and at the top you pass under the balcony (connecting the east and west corridors on the third floor) which is supported by four monolith columns of grey marble and here the beauty and symmetry of the Inner Dome is apparent to the most casual observer.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome Rotunda.**

The Rotunda has a radius of twenty-seven feet and a height of eighty-six feet to the eye of the Dome. Four pairs of coupled Corinthian columns support a limestone cornice and above this the plaster ceiling rises to the eye of the Dome through which the light diffuses softly. Four windows let into the upper portion of the Dome further assist in the lighting scheme.



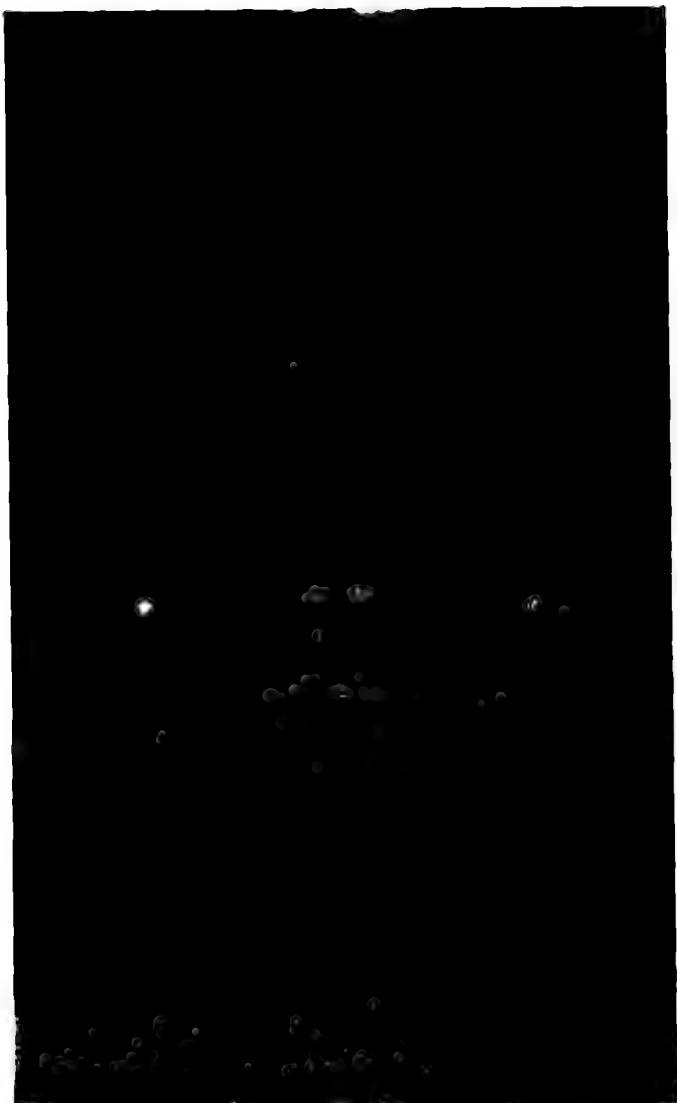
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome Rotunda.**

Within the circle of the Rotunda are four stone pedestals from which rise coupled Corinthian columns. between each pair of columns are lighting fixtures, and above each fixture, near the level of the base of the Capitals will be seen a Minerva-like head, with the conventional awag and drops carved in high relief, and all in our Manitoba limestone.



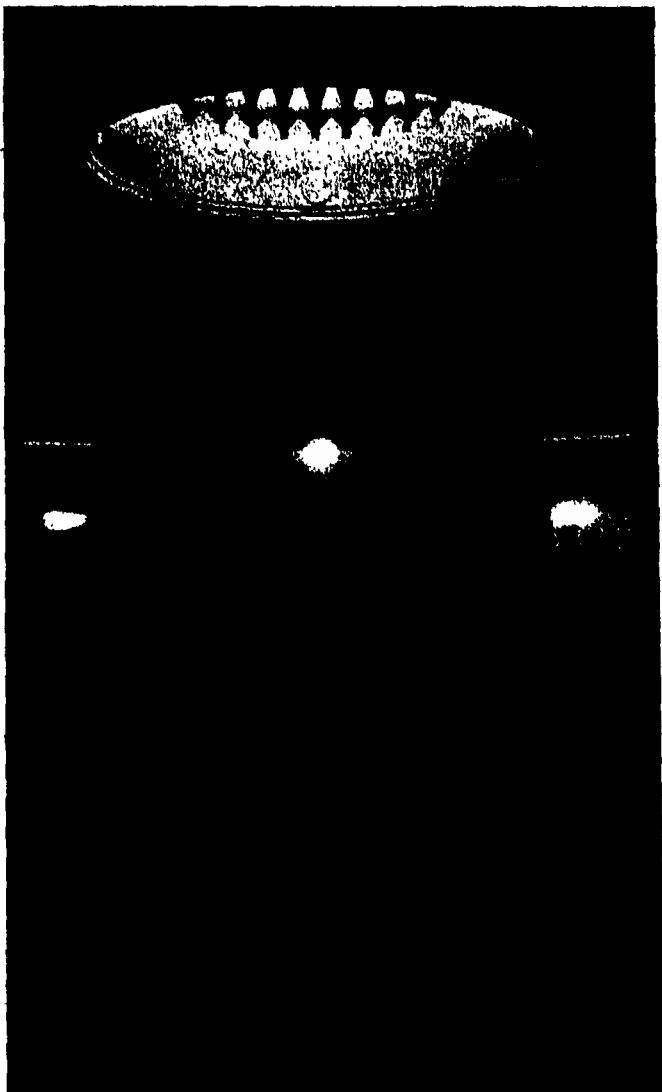
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Dome Rotunda.**

The radial floor is in a classical design, using Tennessee marble as a base and Vermont and Verde Antique to work out the details, of which the Greek key border is the predominating feature. A balustrade of Italian marble surrounds the centre well and if you lean on the balustrade and look down you can see The Mystic Black Star in its Pool of Marble.



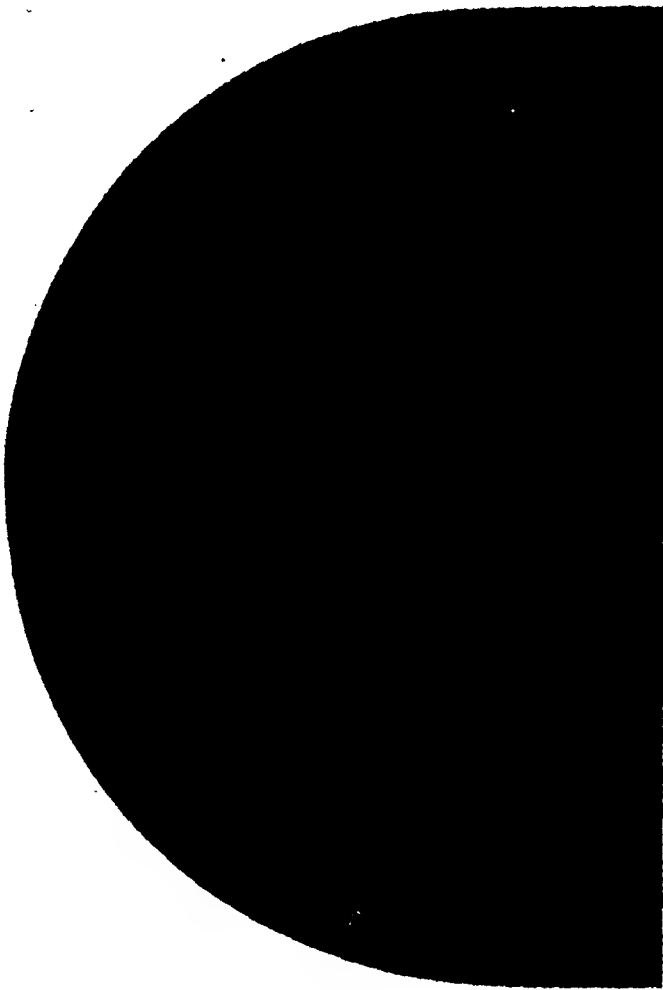
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Pool of the Black Star.**

This Pool is immediately under the Great Dome and if you lean on the circular balustrade in the Rotunda, as shown in this picture, and look down you can see the Star floating in the centre of the Pool, as depicted on the next page. There it lies, quiet, solitary, empty, a marble pool, its grey and agate colored surface glowing with the reflected lamp light which strikes deep into the hard and polished marble, and in its centre—a large Black Star with eight points. There are four entrances into the Pool, and three steps down to it and it is a perfect circle. Four gateways, and sixteen pillars, and between the groups of pillars are lamps, bronz-green lamps, resting on bronze monsters, which clutch onto marble pedestals to sustain their green stems, upon which are balanced the lamp-like large saucers of sunlight, and beneath each lamp, drawn boldly out of the green metal, is the head of a woman with braided hair; and the head of a man with the curly hair of a satyr.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Pool of the Black Star**  
As Viewed from the Floor Above.

There should be an Altar here, and a Priest, and the image of a god, and a victim, and a curved knife, and a circle of white-robed worshippers around the outer edge of the Pool, and the Victim should be on the Altar and the curved knife should flash; the floor is stained; dull red stains are trickling through the black veins of the marble. Of course there is nothing like this. A citizen or two passes through one or the other of the entrances and look aimlessly, indifferently, vacantly at this pool of fascination. WALK OVER THE BLACK STAR and go out and vanish. There it is, ancient, secret, mystic; walked over by modern citizens, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.—“THE POOL OF THE BLACK STAR,” an Extract from “Under the Dome,” by T. B. R. in Man. Free Press.



#### THE BRANGWYN MURAL

The picture shown above is by Frank Brangwyn of London, England, one of the World's greatest mural painters and it depicts various Army activities as seen along the front in France during the Great War, 1914 to 1918.



## 1914—"Lest We Forget"—1918

The picture shows different phases of the war and if studied carefully the scenes will unfold to your vision and not only impress you by their beauty, but also with the lessons they will teach to any enquiring mind.

Look at the picture. In the background; the two principal arms of the service are in action. On the left, infantry marching, above them is a camouflaged gun, and further back smoke is seen rising from a shell, just exploded. To the right is another gun with artillerymen stripped to the waist dealing out destruction, wounds and death.

Just above the artillerymen can be seen the ruined arch of a church, showing that destruction goes hand in hand with war and that in war nothing is held sacred.

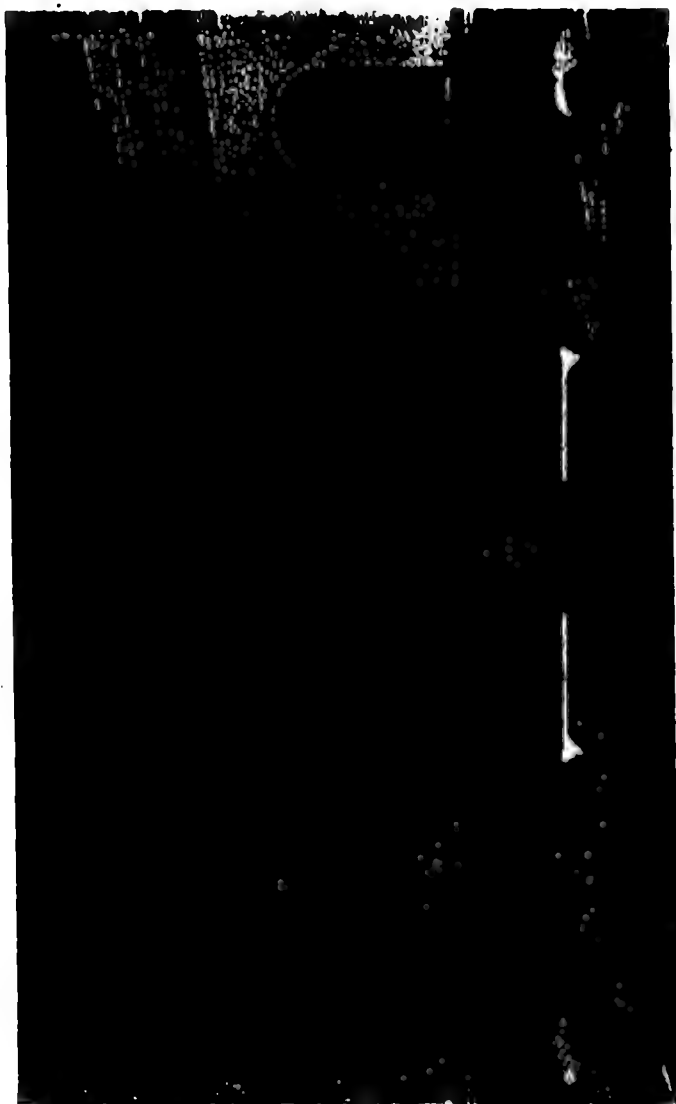
Near the centre and running to the top of the picture is a roadside shrine with the Madonna and Child and to the left is seen a soldier standing with head bared and bowed in worship before the shrine. The Madonna and Child being an emblem of the Christian Church, this may be read as symbolizing "the Faith of the Soldiers."

In the foreground on the far left are soldiers digging trenches, next a soldier seated on the ground playing an accordion, indicating the "Spirit of the Soldiers." War is far from beautiful but music has beauty in melody and harmony and if in war the soldier can still appreciate beauty his spirit has not become brutalized by his calling.

On his right are French peasants, spade in hand, interrupted in tilling the soil, illustrating how war disorganizes peaceful pursuits.

In the centre foreground, a wounded man brought in, typifies war's pathetic side; then to the right is a group of soldiers, one is handing another a bottle while a third is opening a meat tin, and through these we see the commissariat side of the army, which requires both men and materials in order to carry on.

The trees and flowers indicate that regardless of man's struggles nature still carries on, indifferent to anything but her own laws.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

From the Rotunda you pass through the alcove under the Brangwyn picture into the Assembly Chamber, and few people can refrain from giving voice to the impression created by their first view of this beautiful room.

The color note over all is a soft restful blue. A blue carpet with a golden line near the border is framed in by the black marble which forms the base for the first row of desks.

The desks and chairs, sixty in number, are walnut with an inlaid line of ebony and the chairs are upholstered in blue leather which carries the harmony of tone color from the carpet to the decorative work on the walls above. The chairs are arranged in three tiers rising from the sunken floor in the centre up to the general floor level which is paved with square cork tiles.

Back of this the plastered wall, painted a softly-shaded creamy monotone, rises from a black marble base, up to the cornice running right around the Chamber.

Above the cornice are large arches opening into the public galleries and between the arches and on the walls above and carried onto the ceiling are the Tuck Murals conveying their message of Legislation from the Past and the lesson they would teach.

The color note of soft elusive blue still prevails in the background with the blue of the heavens and the stars shining through, and over all the light filters down and casts its radiance on the scene below.

The Chamber is horseshoe in form with a radius of 34 feet 6 inches on the circular part and the Speaker's chair is on the dias at the south or open end of the horseshoe, while just above is the Press Gallery, circling all round the Apse.

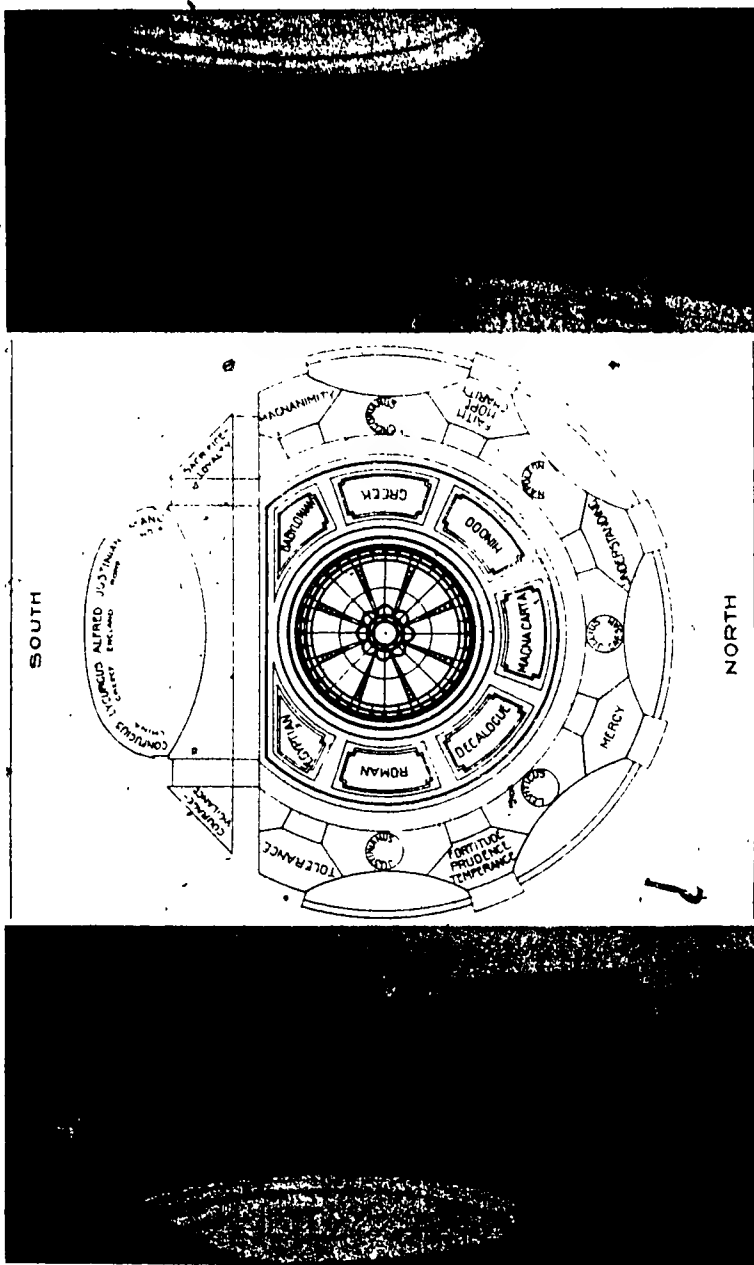
The Public Galleries are entered from the third floor corridors, and seated therein an excellent view of the Mural Paintings can be had. They are well worth a careful study and are illustrated and explained on the following pages:

#### Speakers of Manitoba Legislative Council, 1871 to 1876

1871—Hon. James McKay      1875—Hon. J. H. O'Donnell, M.D.      1876—Hon. Colin Inkster

#### Speakers of Manitoba Legislative Assembly, 1871 to 1875

1871—Hon. Joseph Royal      1883—Hon. Alexander Murray      1895—Hon. Finlay Young  
1873—Hon. C. J. Bird      1887—Hon. David Glass      1900—Hon. William Hespeler  
1875—Hon. Joseph Dubuc      1888—Hon. William Winram      1903—Hon. James Johnson  
1879—Hon. J. W. Sifton      1891—Hon. S. J. Jackson      1916—Hon. James B. Baird  
1880—Hon. Gilbert McMicken           1922—Hon. P. A. Talbot



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER—The Tack Murals.

These are by Augustus Vincent Tack of New York City and are exceptionally fine paintings, the figures having the effect of being woven in tapestries, and the background as if executed in mosaics.

The whole decorative scheme forms a connected story concerning the ORIGIN of LEGISLATION and may be called

### AN ALLEGORY OF LEGISLATION.

In the ceiling are seven panels with cherubic figures bearing scrolls. On each scroll is a name indicating a certain period of legislation.

#### THE ANCIENT CODES

HAMMURABI—THE BABYLONIAN. AKHNATON—THE EGYPTIAN.  
 LEGES DRACONIS—THE GRECIAN. TABLA, XII—THE ROMAN.  
 MANARVA } THE HINDOO. DECALOGUS, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, THE HEBREW.  
 DHARMA-SHASTRA }

These culminate in the central panel where the scroll bears the name of  
 MAGNA CHARTA OR GREAT CHARTER  
 on which we base our civil and religious liberties.

Look next on the upper wall at the apex of the gallery arches and you will find the names of  
 FIVE GREAT CODES OF LAW:

Codex Justinianus, Codex Leviticus. Codex Napoleon; Codex Gregorianus,  
 Codex Julius Caesar.

Between the gallery arches are six panels decorated with allegorical figures representing the spiritual and moral virtues.

#### On the East Side:

TOLERANTIA (A Single Figure) TOLERANCE  
 FORTITUDO } A Group of  
 PRUDENTIA } Three Figures  
 TEMPERENTIA } TEMPERANCE  
 MISERICORDIA (Two Figures) MERCY

#### On the West Side:

MAGNIMITAS (A Single Figure) MAGNANIMITY  
 FIDES } A Group of  
 SPES } Three Figures  
 CARITAS } CHARITY  
 INTELLECTUS (Two Figures) UNDERSTANDING

Two particularly fine statues sculptured in bronze by Gardet of Paris, are in this Chamber, occupying niches on either side of the Speaker's Chair, that on the west side being Solon, the Greek Lawgiver and on the east side, Moses.

## The image is a dark, high-contrast scan of a book's interior. A vertical strip of lighter, textured material, possibly a hinge or a piece of tape, runs down the left side. The rest of the image is mostly black with some faint, scattered white specks and noise, suggesting a very dark or underexposed photograph.

On the tablets below are shown the names of the Great Legislators of the World.

**Menu**

On either side of the Apse in the coives of the ceiling, are two heroic figures representing the spirit of sacrifice of the youth of the country in the late war.

That on the left Courage-Vigilance shows by his attitude readiness to spring to the defense of his country. That on the right, Sacrifice-Loyalty is also ready and willing to offer himself for Justice and Liberty.

THESE ARE THE GUARDIAN SPIRITS OF THIS CHAMBER—THE INSCRIPTIONS READ:

Courage-Vigilance—"Virtutis quæsit gloriæm videt Dei." "He sought the glory of valor, he sees the Glory of God." Sacrifice-Loyalty—"Patria cura, carior Libertas," "The Fatherland is dear but dearer is Liberty."

Upon the cross panel connecting the others is written,

"Si quid patimini propter Iustitiam beati."

"Blessed are you who suffer anything for the sake of Justice."

THE STORY OR ALLEGORY AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE PICTURES MAY BE READ AS FOLLOWS:

That if we make proper use of the Wisdom and Knowledge gained through the storied past, collected and handed down to us by the Great Teachers, Philosophers and Lawgivers of every age and race, we should then enact here in this Chamber the Right Kind of Legislation and in our daily dealings with our fellow men and women be Tolerant, Prudent, Temperate and Magnanimous. Use Fortitude in adversity, Mercy in triumph, and give Consideration and Understanding to the viewpoint of others.

Thus with Faith in our destiny, stimulated and emboldened with Hope and the spirit of Charity, we as a people can go on and build up a future on the sure foundation of Justice.

And if Justice prevails then the Nations are healed and the World would in truth become as a Flowery Field.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Governor's Reception Room.**

This room, about 24 feet square, is panelled in black walnut with the furniture in antique mahogany and the color scheme is blue and gold, the Royal colors. The rug covering the floor is an Irish hand made.

**Governors of Manitoba, 1870 to 1925.**  
 1870—Hon. A. G. Archibald  
 1872—Hon. Alexander Morris  
 1877—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon  
 1882—Hon. James Cox Atkins  
 1888—Hon. Sir John Schultz  
 1903—Hon. James Patterson  
 1900—Hon. Sir Daniel McMillan  
 1911—Hon. Sir Douglas Cameron  
 1916—Hon. Sir James Atkins





### THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—The Premier's Room.

This room, about 24 x 30 feet, is panelled to the height of three feet six in. walnut. The furniture is in walnut with a fine ebony inlaid line, the design being severely plain and business-like.

#### Premiers of Manitoba, 1870 to 1925.

1870—Hon. Alfred Ross  
1871—Hon. S. A. Girard  
1872—Hon. H. J. Clark  
1874—Hon. N. A. Girard

1875—Hon. R. A. Davis  
1878—Hon. John Norquay  
1887—Hon. D. H. Harrison  
1888—Hon. Thos. Greenway

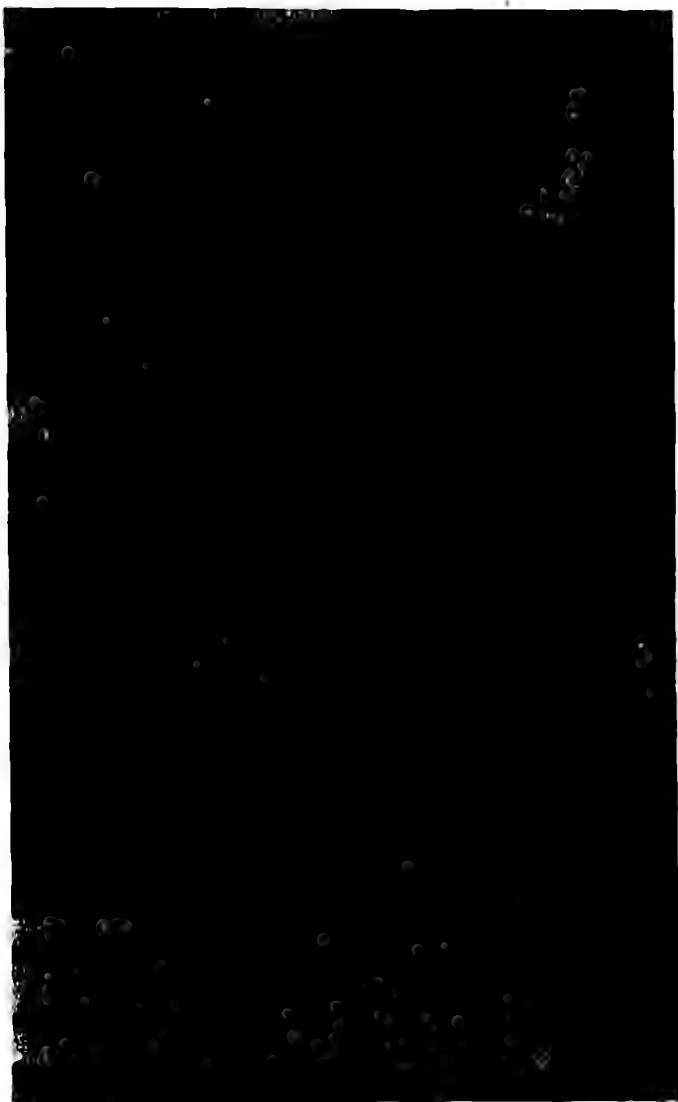
1900—Hon. Sir Hugh J. Macdonald  
1900—Hon. Sir R. P. Roblin  
1915—Hon. T. C. Norris  
1922—Hon. John Bracken





#### THE GRAND RECEPTION ROOM --North Front, Second Floor.

This room is about 24 feet wide by 100 feet long and of magnificent proportions, having an alcove at each end and a central section which rises to a vaulted ceiling two stories above. The alcoves at the end are divided from the main portion of the room by fluted columns of Ionic design with old gold cap and base. The floor is marble of a grey pink shade with diamonds of Verde Antique marble at intervals. The furniture is dark toned walnut, the chairs being upholstered in dark blue leather.



THE REFERENCE LIBRARY—South Side, Second Floor.

This room provides a very effective setting for some 25,000 books of reference. The main floor and two mezzanine galleries are fitted with shelved alcoves. The furniture of alcoves is upholstered in a dull shaded crimson leather, harmonized with the red, buff and blue bindings of the books. Raising their above tier to the ceiling, which, painted in Pompeian colors and bands in color tones with the bronze of the galleries. The Library Stacks Room, 70 x 70 feet on the first floor contains about 45,000 books.



#### THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Members' Writing Room.

This room, 24 x 96, is in the south-east wing, on the second floor and overlooks the Assiniboine River. The furniture is walnut and the upholstery is in dark blue leather. The floor is a grey toned encaustic tile. Magazine racks occupy wall spaces and contain the best publications in the magazine line.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Members' Reading Room.**

This room, 24 x 96, is in the south-west wing, on the second floor and overlooks the Assiniboine River. The newspapers of the day are in folders and are arranged in racks for handy reference. Tables and chairs are in walnut. The chairs are upholstered in dark blue leather. The Newspaper Stark Room, 50 x 70 feet, is on the basement floor and contains in bound book form newspapers dating as far back as 1859 (the first issued in the province) on up to the present time.



THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Committee Room A.

This room, about 24 x 30 feet, is panelled in walnut to a height of three feet. The furniture is walnut with an inlaid line of ebony, the table top is finished in blue-tinted leather and the chairs are upholstered in leather of the same shade. The design of the furniture is Empire with brass inlay in the chairs. Between Committee Rooms A and C (which is shown on the next page) is Committee Room B, 24 x 40 feet, with furnishings exactly the same in design and color, with the exception of the table which is oblong, five feet by eighteen long.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING Committee Room C.**

This Room is a duplicate of Room A in size and furnishings, and all --A, B and C-- are connected by arches with sliding doors so that they can be used separately or en suite as the occasion requires. The portraits on the walls are those of Premiers and Speakers of the Legislative Assembly from 1870 to 1922



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Second Floor, North Corridor.**

To get these views as shown, if in the building, stand at the junction of the North and West corridors, and consider this picture and that on the next page together. Overhead are two arches, one to the east and one to the south. Look along the eastern corridor and see arch follow arch as they die away in the distance. Now turn to the south and pencil in the ceiling and floor lines and, between these, show the outlines of the massive stone columns until they too are lost to view. Next from column to column build in the classic stone balustrade with its pedestals and Roman lamps.





**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Second Floor, Western Corridor.**

Look now through between the first two columns on the south side and away in the distance you glimpse the curve of the mighty arch at the head of the Grand Stairway as it leads into the Dome Rotunda. Note the play of sunshine on the stone arches and columns and on the marble floors, then take another look to the east and observe the effect of light and shade and sunshine and store the picture away in your memory for your future pleasure. You can get the effect described above by bringing the inner edges of these two pictures together and looking down the corridors.



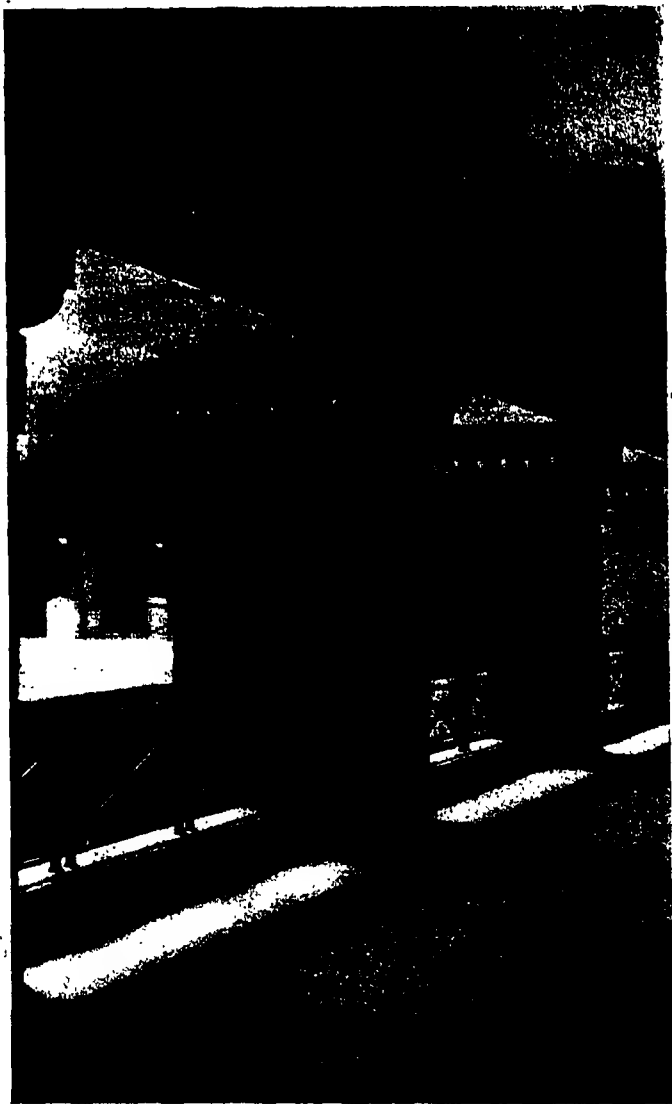
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.**

This vista was caught by the artist's camera and you can get it, too, if you visit this building, and use his *methode*. Go up the stairway at either the north-east or north-west corner of the building and at the top step two paces to the south. Then look through the first arch, which will *frame* the picture and your eyes will do for you what the camera has given us in this view and you will catch in the distance the outlines of the Caryatides.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.**

Looking over the gallery railing across a corner of the Grand Entrance Hall your attention is attracted by the sweep of the great stone arch at the head of the Grand Stairway which leads into the Dome Rotunda and further on the smaller arch at the end of the centre balcony connecting the eastern and western corridors.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.**

From this point we get a vivid picture of the beauty of these galleries. Observe the Terazzo floor in the foreground, with the Italian marble margin, inlaid with a strip of black Vermont, then the massive stone columns connected by the bronze green railing and above is the stone cornice, and the decorated plaster ceiling which is painted in softly quiet tones to harmonize with the stone. Through between the columns can be seen the curves of the two arches on the centre balcony.



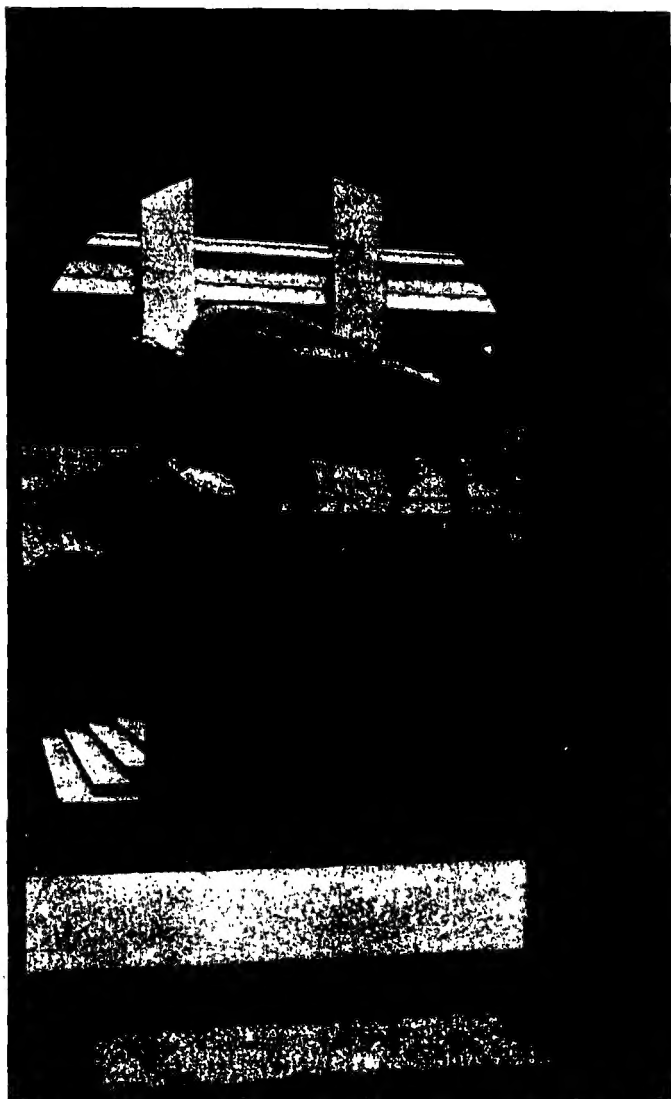
**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—Third Floor Gallery.**

This close-up view of the great arch leading into the Dome Rotunda shows to advantage the texture and fossil markings of the limestone, and to the left the arch leading through, over the centre balcony. To the right can be caught a glimpse of one of the Corinthian columns inside the Rotunda.



**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING — Third Floor Gallery.**

This view from the third floor centre balcony shows the eastern gallery in the distance, with the stone columns, the cornice and the decorative plaster ceiling with the play of the sunshine over all. Facing us on the north gallery are the Caryatidae as pictured on page 38 with notes concerning their origin.



*Photo—Courtesy J. R. Tye*

**THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA LEGISLATIVE BUILDING—A View from the Corridor.**

Stop here a moment, look through between these two columns, see the play of light on the stone and note the curve of the arch, then on further the bronze Bison, and in the far background are curved arches and columns and galleries all built from Manitoba's peerless limestone and bathed in Manitoba's sunshine  
 "Vive le Manitoba"

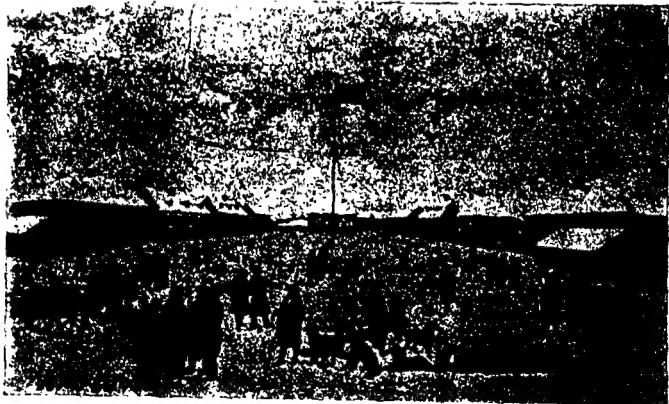
1868 Upper Fort Garry.  
Population, 215.

Greater Winnipeg—1925.  
Population, over 280,000.

Situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.



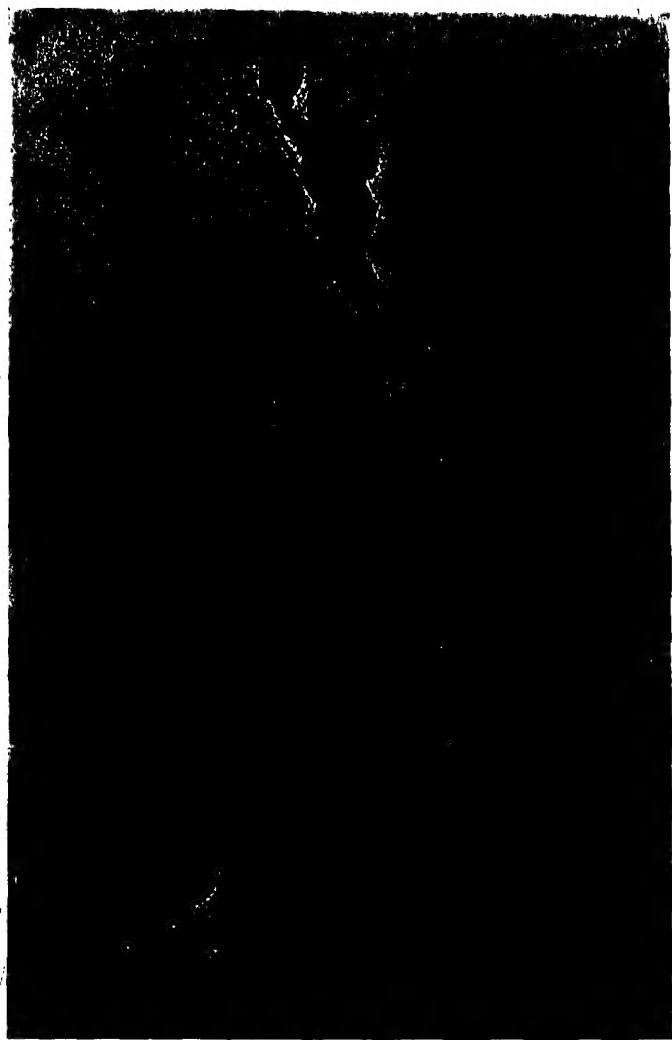
This Fort was built in 1821 and rebuilt in 1853. It was torn down in 1882 and 1883 to straighten the approach to Main street bridge over the Assiniboine River. The picture above shows the south side of the fort with the stone bastions at the corners and the south gate in the centre. The picture below shows what the interior of the fort was like, after passing through the south gate.



The Interior of Upper Fort Garry, 1869. Copied from a picture by H. A. Strong, Winnipeg, Manitoba. In the centre of a grass plot stood a tall flag pole from which our flag—the Union Jack—with the letters H. B. C., in the corner, was flown. The building to the right is the old H. B. Co. store and next are the houses of the married officers. On the other side are storehouses and at the end is seen the quarters of the unmarried officers and clerks, while back of that again was the Governor's residence and a little further north was the main gateway, which is still standing in a little park near the corner of what is now Broadway and Main street. That is all that remains to mark the Western Headquarters of the Mighty Company of Adventurers who controlled this vast territory from 1670 to 1870.

Lower Fort Garry, very much like the Upper Fort shown above, is still standing, between the river bank and the Selkirk road, 18 miles north of Winnipeg, not far from St. Andrews Rapids and Locks. It is kept in first-class order and is well worthy a visit. Built in 1831 from Manitoba Limestone, it demonstrates in no uncertain way the durability of this stone.





**Next-of-Kin Monument on Legislative Building Grounds.**

One of many in this Province.  
Its bronze tablets carry the names of over 1800 men from this district.

**—OUR HONORED DEAD—**

*"Who gave their lives for freedom's sake  
Who died that we might live."*

There's just one gift that all our dead desire.  
One gift that man can give—and that's a dream  
Unless we, too, can burn with that same fire  
Of sacrifice; die to the things that seem.  
Die to the little hatreds; die to greed;  
Die to the old-ignoble selves we knew;  
Die to the base contempt of sect and creed.  
And rise again, like these, with souls as true.

Nay—since they died before the task was finished—  
Attempt new heights, bring e'en their dreams to  
birth;  
Build us that better world—Oh not diminished  
By one true splendour that they planned on earth.  
And that's not done by sword, or tongue, or pen.  
There's but one way: God make us better men.  
—Written by Alfred Noyes.